



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

Second Session—City of Mexico

BY GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

THE second session of the Seventeenth International Congress of Americanists was held in the Museo Nacional, Mexico City, Mexico, September 8 to 14, 1910. In addition to Mexico, the following countries were represented by official delegates present: Austria-Hungary, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Germany, Guatemala, Holland, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, and the United States of America. There were also in attendance delegates from a number of learned societies and other institutions from various parts of the world.

The United States government was represented by: Prof. Franz Boas, Prof. Roland B. Dixon, Dr Aleš Hrdlička, and Dr Alfred M. Tozzer. The State of Louisiana was represented by Judge Joseph A. Breau. Delegates from several American institutions were present: Drs Pliny E. Goddard and Herbert J. Spinden, American Museum of Natural History; Mr Stansbury Hagar, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Mr William Beer, Howard Memorial Library; Prof. George B. Gordon, University of Pennsylvania; Mrs Zelia Nuttall, University of California; and Dr George Grant MacCurdy, Yale University. All these are members of the American Anthropological Association.

To any one interested in American archeology Mexico offers remarkable attractions, not only in the priceless treasures of the Museo Nacional but also in the number and grandeur of the prehistoric ruins. The author spent five weeks in excursions to various sites, and in study at the museum. His program was no doubt duplicated by many other visiting members. The only official excursions announced by the committee of organization were those to Teotihuacan, Mitla, and Xochicalco. The first of these took place during the congress, to which excursion were invited

not only the members of the Americanist Congress but also the official delegates to the Mexican Centenary, the hosts being the Department of Foreign Affairs as well as that of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. It was made the occasion for the opening of the new museum at the ruins of Teotihuacan. An elaborate dinner was served in the celebrated grotto near the Pyramid of the Sun, at which speeches were made by both the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor Creel, and the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, Señor Sierra. The excursions to Mitla and Xochicalco took place after the congress and were unfortunately marred by some confusion and delay.

Among the centennial attractions that were of special interest to the Americanists was the great historic pageant occurring the day after the congress closed. The first section of the pageant numbering 839 persons, dealt with the epoch of the conquest, particularly the first meeting between Montezuma and Cortés (1519). The sections which followed represented the epochs of Spanish domination, and of independence, respectively.

There were a number of special social functions in honor of the congress, including receptions by the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and by Mrs Zelia Nuttall at her interesting home, Casa Alvarado, in the historic suburb of Coyoacán.

The mode of selection of the council emphasized a weakness of the statutes that should be remedied by amendment at the next congress. So far as I have been able to ascertain no change has been made in the statutes since the close of the first congress.¹ Article 7 of the statutes is as follows:

"The Assembly elects the Members of the Council of which the number is determined by the Committee of Organization.

"Each nationality should at all events, be represented by at least one Member."

This article gives the committee of organization power to limit the number of the council and thus in a measure to determine its personnel. By its very nature the committee of organization is temporary and a local body; while the congress itself is international.

¹ *Congrès Intern. des Américanistes, Compte rendu de la première session*, t. II, p. 170, Nancy, 1875.

Not a single member, for example, of the committee of organization of the immediately preceding congress in Vienna was on the committee of organization of the congress in Mexico. The latter committee decided to limit the council to governmental delegates. In doing so it took into the council diplomats and the judge of a state court, excellent men all of them but only momentarily interested in the purposes for which the congress exists. At the same time it left out of the council those who have been attending the congresses for years, some of whom had previously sat in its councils, and including professional Americanists attached to and delegated by some of the foremost museums and institutions of learning in America. If the last paragraph of Article 7 can be construed in such a manner as to take the control of the congress away from those but for whom it could not exist, it should be amended at the first opportunity; and the power to limit the number of the council should be transferred from the ephemeral committee of organization, often composed of members who never attended a congress before and who will probably never do so again, to the "assembly" of members present, which in a measure at least is a perpetual body.

During the congress, a committee of delegates from Mexico, France, Germany, Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University, met and agreed upon the foundation of an International School of Archeology in the city of Mexico. Other governments and universities may take part in this movement by subscribing to the by-laws (now in process of ratification). The present director of the school is Professor Eduard Seler.

The next Congress will be held in London during the month of September, 1912.

The following papers were presented and will be published in the *Compte rendu* of the Congress:

La etnología de las razas indígenas que poblaron las comarcas del sur de Tamaulipas. Alejandro Prieto.

Contribution to the anthropology of Peru. Aleš Hrdlička.

La huella más antigua quizá del hombre en la península de Yucatán. Estudio de la industria prehistórica de Concepción (Campeche). Jorge Engerrand.

Pruebas geológicas de que la parte norte de la península yucateca no ha podido ser habitada por el hombre durante la época cuaternaria. Jorge Engerrand.

Un caso de cruzamiento entre un chino y una yucateca de origen indígena. Jorge Engerrand.

Quelques observations sur l'art de guerir chez certains tribus nomades du nord du Mexique. Theo. Dupoyet.¹

La trepanación entre nuestros aborígenes. Alberto M. Carreño.

El rayo de luz y la cronología india. Abraham Castellanos.

Sobre correcciones del período de Venus en los manuscritos históricos mexicanos. Hermann Beyer.¹

Zodiacal symbolism of the Mexican and Maya month- and day-signs. Stansbury Hagar.

The celestial plan of Teotihuacán. Stansbury Hagar.

El zodiaco de los incas en comparación con el de los aztecas. Arnolfo Krum Heller.

Los grandes círculos de la historia maya según el manuscrito del Chumayel. Juan Martínez Hernández.

La medicina entre los indios mexicanos antes de la conquista. Francisco A. Flores.

Publicaciones nuevas sobre la lingüística americana. Franz Boas.

A classification of Maya verbs. Alfred M. Tozzer.

Lenguas de la familia nahuatlana; su clasificación. Francisco Belmar.

Dios ¿Qué idea tenían de ellos los antiguos mexicanos? Cecilio A. Robelo.¹

Idolatrías y supersticiones de los indios. Vicente de P. Andrade.

El verdadero concepto de la etnología. La ciencia de gobernar. Andrés Molina Enríquez (read by title).

Algunas lenguas que se hablan en el sur del Estado de Chiapas. Carlos Sapper.¹

The language of the Tano Indians of New Mexico. John P. Harrington.¹

Colon y la lengua castellana y las americanas. Antonio Sánchez Moguel.

¹ Read by title, but will be published in the *Compte rendu* of the Congress.

Itinerario de la expedición de Hernán Cortés á Hibueras. Marcos E. Becerra.¹

El testamento de Hernán Cortés. Francisco Fernández del Castillo.

Une mappe inédite de 1534, avec texte espagnol au verso. Louis Capitan.

L'œuvre géographique de Humboldt au Mexique. Eugen Oberhummer.

Les observations géographiques dans les lettres de Cortés. Eugen Oberhummer.¹

Resumen de mis estudios de documentos del siglo XV contenidos en el Archivo General y Público de la Nación. Zelia Nuttall.

Algunos de los primeros establecimientos de instrucción en el Reino de Nueva Galicia. Francisco Escudero.¹

Estudio geográfico, histórico, etnográfico y arqueológico de la República de El Salvador. Leopoldo A. Rodríguez.

Breves notas sobre la historia, la arqueología, y la etnogenia del territorio de Tepic. Francisco A. Flores.

Notes sur le Mexique. Auguste Genin.¹

A manuscript in Washington. Charles Warren Currier.¹

El Votán. Enrique Santibáñez.

Photographic notes on the Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States. Frederick I. Monsen.¹

Estudio sobre la teoría del origen oriental de algunas razas americanas. Manuel Cortés.¹

Chronological sequence of the sculptures of Copan. Herbert J. Spinden.

Sobre algunas representaciones del dios Huitzilopochtli. Hermann Beyer.¹

Une figuration de Quetzalcoatl sous forme de serpent emplumé, enroulé, provenant de Mexico. Louis Capitan.

La stylisation de la figure humaine et la représentation des sacrifices humains sur les vases peints préincasiques de Vazca (Pérou). Louis Capitan.

Miniature clay temples of ancient Mexico. H. Newell Wardle.

An Aztec "calendar stone" in Yale University Museum. George Grant MacCurdy.

¹Read by title, but will be published in the *Compte rendu* of the Congress.

Elements of Kato, an Athabascan dialect. Pliny E. Goddard.

Las ruinas de Uxmal. Eduardo Seler.

The ruins of northeastern Guatemala. Alfred M. Tozzer.

Un dato sobre la evolución del alfabeto entre los azteca y los maya. Jesús Díaz de León.

La reparación de las ruinas de Xochicalco. Leopoldo Batres.

Estudio comparativo de dos documentos historicos. Antonio García Cubas.¹

Some points in Louisiana cartography. William Beer.

Three centuries of total eclipses of the sun in Mexico: 1850-2150. David Todd.¹

Central and South America. Governmental coöperation the key to great opportunity. Louis E. Walkins.¹

Résumé of the papers on Mexican history, architecture, art, etc., read at the XVI Congress held in Vienna. Franz Heger.

YALE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

¹Read by title, but will be published in the *Compte rendu* of the Congress.